

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

	<h1>GENERAL ORDER</h1> 310.01	
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Originating From	Issue Date	Revision Date	Attachments
Emergency Services Bureau	9/02/2002	06-04-2013	N/A

SUBJECT: SINGLE FAMILY AND TOWNHOUSE STRUCTURE FIRE OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

APPLICABILITY: All Operational Personnel

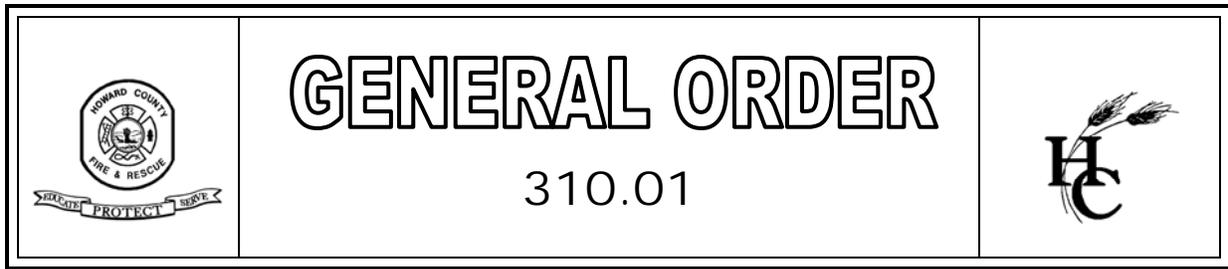
POLICY

This General Order provides a framework for safe operations during fire incidents involving structures that can be defined as Single Family and Townhouse structures. It outlines the responsibilities of the Incident Commander (IC) and company officers as they relate to firefighting operations and all support activities. Company officers, group/division supervisors and incident commanders are responsible for the safety, welfare and accountability of the personnel assigned to them. Personnel will follow the DFRS General Orders that relate to operational responses, including Limited Water Supply, Incident Command, Communications, Accountability, Mayday, and Rapid Intervention Crew.

DEFINITIONS

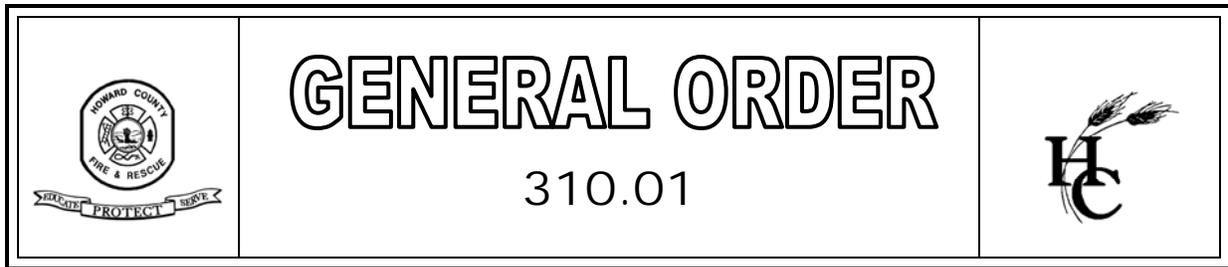
- 1 **NIMS** refers to the National Incident Management System and the defined positions and terminology for incident management and command structure.
- 2 A **Townhouse** is defined as a house attached to any number of other townhouses (three or more), each of which may have multiple floors, commonly side by side each with their own separate entrances.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



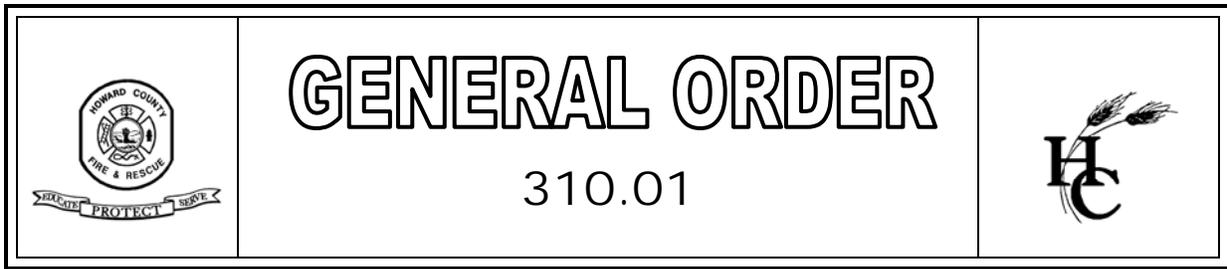
- 3 A **Single Family**, or “detached house”, is defined as a structure that is usually occupied by one household or family; has only outside walls, does not share an inside wall and does not touch any other dwelling.
- 4 The **Tactical Incident Commander** is typically the first arriving company officer that arrives on the scene and establishes command. They establish the initial overall incident strategy and provide direction to initial incoming units based on the current critical factors of an incident.
- 5 The **Strategic Incident Commander** is typically a chief officer or command level officer that operates while stationary inside of vehicle designated as the Command Post. The strategic incident commander confirms the overall incident strategy, develops an IAP that addresses the incident’s strategic and tactical objectives, and coordinates activities necessary for overall operational control.
- 6 The **Command Aide** is a person assigned to assist the incident commander in the Command Post with documenting resources on a tactical worksheet and monitoring tactical radio channels. The command aide may have other assigned duties as directed by the incident commander.
- 7 The initial **Strategic Command Team** is, at a minimum, comprised of a Strategic IC and a dedicated officer or technician whose primary function is enhance the effectiveness of incident management through technical support of the incident commander (a **Command Aide**). The team can be expanded as is required to support the command functions required by the incident. Typically, a **Support Officer** for the Command Post would be the next expansion, who would then manage the assignment of additional Strategic Command Team NIMS positions and command post needs as is appropriate.
- 8 The Department's general **Incident Risk Management Plan** provides a framework for defining the level of acceptable risk given certain sets of circumstances. That plan translates into a clearly communicated incident strategy, either "offensive" or "defensive".

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



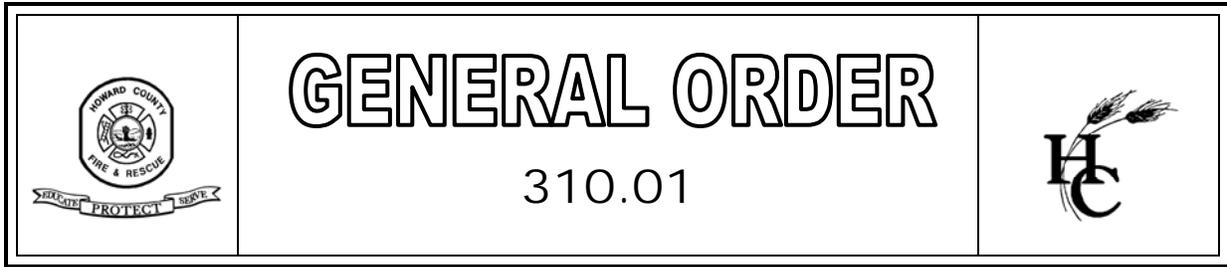
- 9 The **Initial Radio Report** is a highly structured radio report that is transmitted by the first arriving officer following their size-up of the incident critical factors. It officially establishes command for an incident, as well as the incident's overall strategy.
- 10 The **Initial Radio Report Follow-Up** is a structured report given following the Initial Radio Report that includes results of a 360 degree assessment, identifying the basement type of the structure, and reconfirms the overall incident strategy and location of accountability tag collection.
- 11 The **Command Transition Report** is transmitted by the arriving Strategic IC and officially transfers command from an initial IC that had been operating in the Tactical Command mode.
- 12 There are three distinct **Modes of Command**, and each implies that the IC is operating under different circumstances and in differing environments. Depending on which mode is declared, expectations of command capacity are adjusted.
- 13 If directed to **Level One Stage**, all companies except the first arriving engine and first arriving truck shall stage prior to arrival at the scene, nearby (within a block if possible) but in an uncommitted position that still allows access into the incident scene. Once staged, units shall be prepared to assume tasks as they are assigned by the IC. Engine companies should not stage past their last water source. Units arriving at their Level I staging positions shall transmit notification of their arrival to a Level I staging position to the IC. Unit personnel will remain on the apparatus and monitor the assigned incident radio channel.
- 14 The IC may declare **Level Two Staging** for arriving resources. When this occurs, arriving resources will then assemble at a centralized Level Two Staging area designated by the IC that is adjacent to the incident. The area should be close enough to the incident scene to provide timely access, but located out of the way and not exposed to the incident's hazards. When designated, the IC shall designate a Staging Officer to manage and report staging area resources. If no officer is designated, the Engine Company officer from the first engine to arrive in the Level Two Staging area shall assume the role of Staging Officer. Channel six (6) of the incident's assigned zone will be used for staging communications.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- 15 **On-Deck Staging** is the forward positioning of the crew of a unit, located just outside the immediate hazard zone and safely distanced from the entrance of a tactical position. On-deck crews are "ready for duty and next in turn", and their readiness and immediate availability is critical to being able to provide quick relief and facilitating effective air management strategy for interior crews. The most likely assignments given to on-deck companies are to provide immediate relief for crews operating in the hazard zone, to reinforce crews operating within the hazard zone, to reinforce a deployment of the designated Rapid Intervention Crew, or for a new assignment within the hazard zone. On-Deck crews will be supervised either by a division or group supervisor (if assigned) or their company officer. Once assigned, crews shall remain on-deck until given another assignment by the their supervisor or IC.
- 16 A **Hazard Zone** is any area or zone where there is a known or potential risk to the safety of operating personnel, including but not limited to environments that are Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH), potential collapse zones, and areas at risk for rapid change in their safety profile.
- 17 A **Personnel Accountability Report (PAR)** is an organized reporting activity designed to provide positive confirmation of the location, assignment, and number of personnel assigned to a division, group, or unit. Being "PAR" signifies that *all personnel assigned to that division, group, or unit that are operating in the hazard zone have been identified, positively located, and are accounted for*. Example: "Engine 61 to Command, Engine 61 is PAR."
- 18 **Tactical Ventilation** occurs as a result of specific, coordinated tactical actions that are calculated to accomplish an *intended* objective relating to ventilation of a structure. **Non-Tactical Ventilation** is *unintentional* ventilation of a structure that results from other activities that taking place on the fireground, such as making access to a structure through a door or window, advancing a hose line into a structure, or creating a means of egress by removal of a window. Recent research has shown that unintentional Non-Tactical Ventilation can have unanticipated, rapid, and significant impact to fire intensity and spread, and has been attributed as a factor in several firefighter fatalities regionally and nationally.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



PROCEDURES

RESPONSE

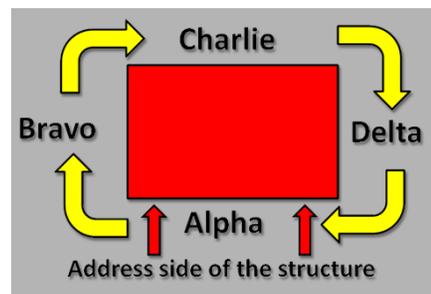
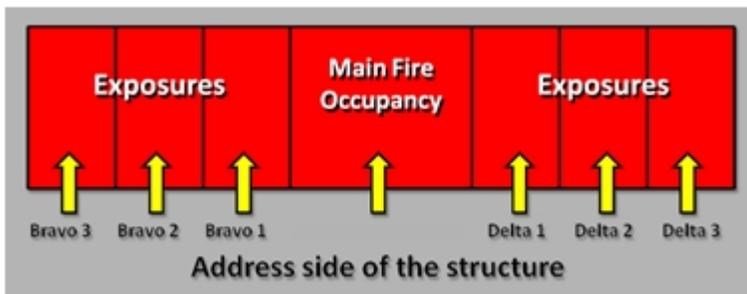
- 19 An exceptionally high level of discipline will be required of all officers and operational personnel during structural firefighting operations. Failure to follow any portion of the incident action plan (as defined by either general order or incident command) can lead to a breakdown of the entire operation and could have significant life-safety and other consequences.

COMMUNICATIONS

- 20 Communicate in accordance with this General Order, the Communications General Order # 410.01, and the Incident Command System General Order # 300.07.

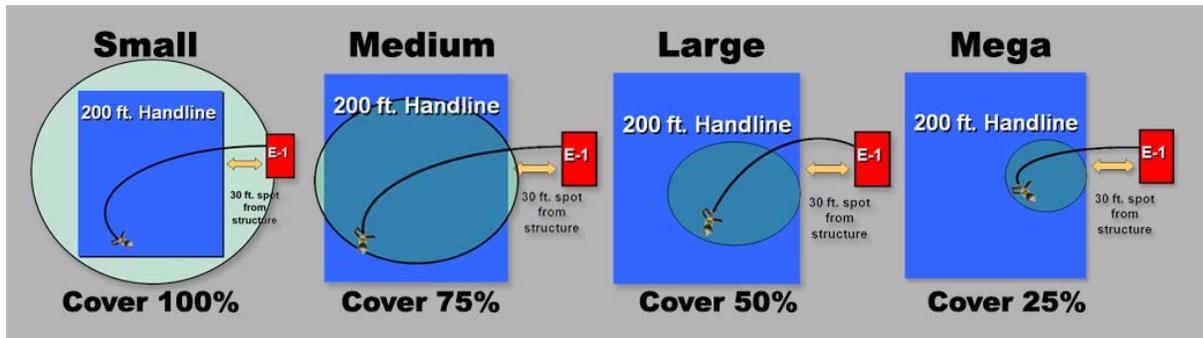
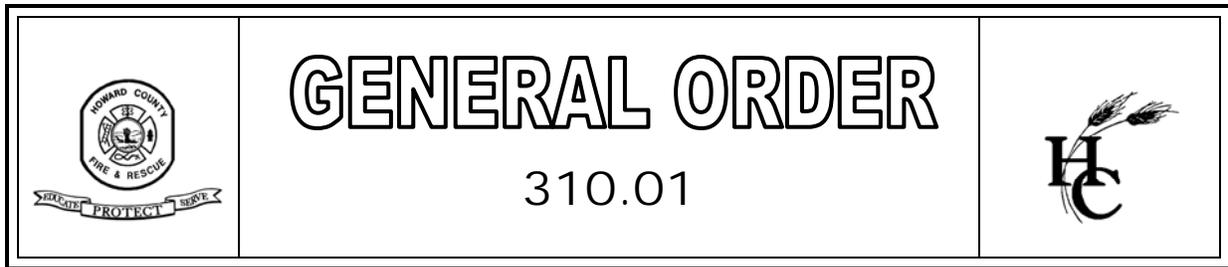
STRUCTURE REFERENCES

- 21 Exposures should be referenced as depicted below:



- 22 Structure size should be referenced as depicted below:

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



23 Basements should be categorized as follows:

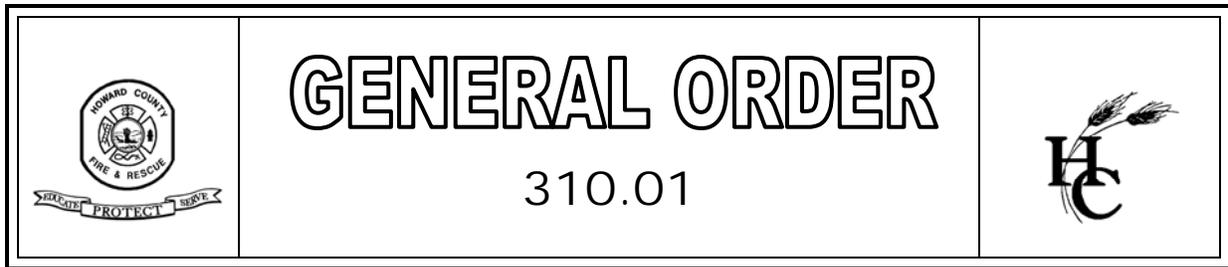
- Type
 - Walk-out (grade-level access doors)
 - Walk-up (exterior stairwell access)
 - Look-out windows (grade-level basement windows)
 - Window Wells (below-grade basement window wells)
 - Specify if a window well window enlarged for egress is present
 - Basement with no exterior openings
 - No basement
- Condition
 - Finished
 - Unfinished
 - Unable to determine

SIZE-UP, OVERALL STRATEGY DETERMINATION, INITIAL ACTION PLAN, AND ESTABLISHING COMMAND

24 While companies are en route to an emergency, the highest ranking responding officer will make operational decisions related to the incident.

25 The first arriving officer shall conduct and communicate their size-up, their determination of overall incident strategy, their initial incident action plan, and establish command by transmitting an Initial Radio Report. The report should include:

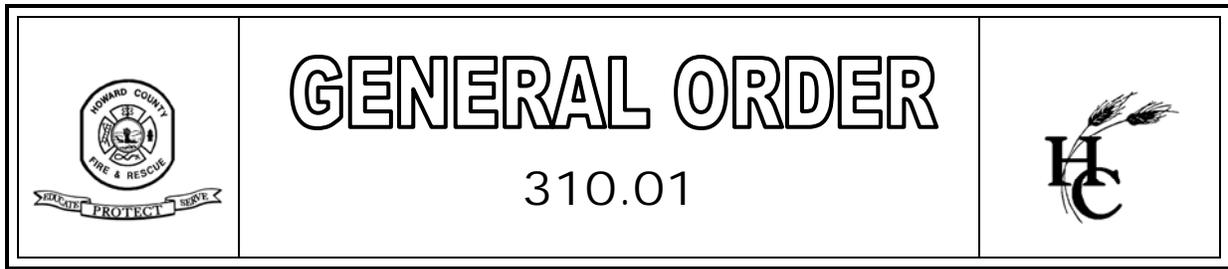
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- Unit ID and arrival to the scene
- Structure and area description
 - Size of structure
 - Number of stories
 - Occupancy type
- Problem description
 - Conditions (Nothing showing, working fire, etc.)
 - Location/floor
 - Location/side
- Initial IAP and actions taken
 - Engine 1 location
 - Water supply
 - Unit #1
 - Task (Lay out from ..., stretch a line ..., etc.)
 - Location (... into side alpha, 3rd floor, etc.)
 - Objective (... for primary search, fire control, investigate, etc.)
 - Unit #2 task, location, and objective
 - etc.
- Declaration of strategy
 - Offensive
 - Defensive
- Assumption of command
 - Naming of command
 - Mode of command
 - Accountability location
- Resource Determination
 - Consider additional alarm assignments if the fire has taken control of the structure or civilians are trapped.

26 If mutual aid units are first arriving, the first arriving Howard County DFRS officer will normally transition and assume command as the initial IC.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- 27 The first arriving company officer may elect to pass command in accordance with Incident Command System General Order # 300.07. This shall only be done when there is a known immediate critical life threat and when the value of quick action by the company officer outweighs the value of establishing command, or when a strategic incident commander arrives simultaneously and takes initial command.

SIZE-UP

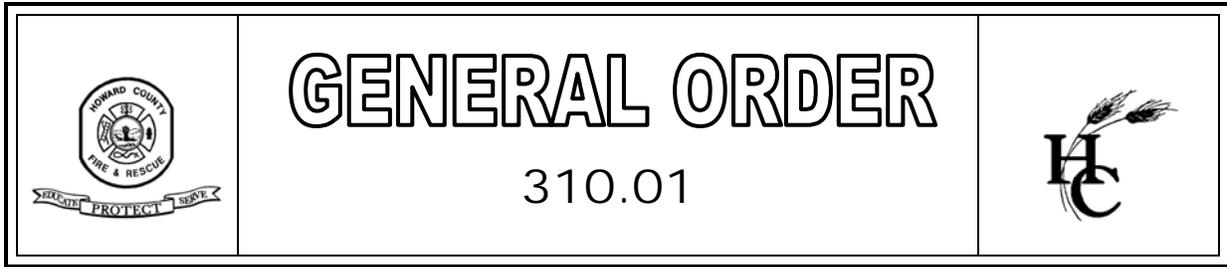
- 28 The first arriving officer shall perform a size-up and establish command by transmitting an Initial Radio report that includes a command statement for all incidents where two or more units are investigating an incident or are actively engaged in operational tasks. Once Command is established, units that are en-route and on-scene shall coordinate and communicate any subsequent unit actions or observations through “Command”. The size-up should include an assessment of the incident’s critical factors. The critical factor categories include:

- Building Type
- Occupancy
- Arrangement
- Life safety
- Fire
- Resources
- Actions
- Special circumstances

OVERALL INCIDENT STRATEGY DETERMINATION

- 29 The incident’s overall strategy must be determined prior to formulating the initial IAP. There are two distinct strategies; offensive and defensive. The two distinct strategic choices dictate in simple and understandable terms how close the emergency responders will get to the incident’s hazard zone. NEVER combine offensive and defensive operations in the same fire area. This overall strategy will then serve as the basis for formulating the Incident Action Plan (IAP), which is the next step. Safety is the number one priority for both civilians

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



and responders, and effective safety practices begin by being in the right overall risk management strategy, either Offensive or Defensive. Which strategy is chosen depends on the incident's size-up assessment and critical factors weighed against the following Departmental **Incident Risk Management Plan**:

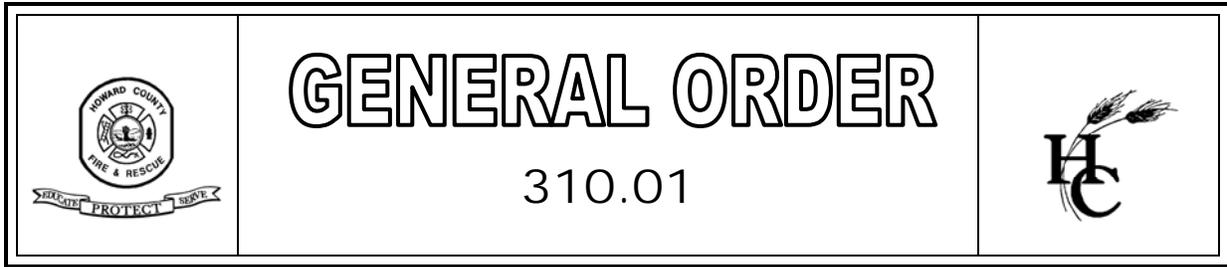
- We will risk a lot, in a calculated manner, to save savable lives.
 - If there is a possibility that there are savable lives inside a structure, and it is reasonably safe to conduct offensive interior firefighting, the offensive strategy is appropriate. If fire conditions indicate that the interior of the structure is not survivable or that interior firefighting would not be reasonably safe, interior firefighting is not an option, and the defensive strategy is required.
- We will risk a little, in a highly calculated manner, to save savable property.
 - We will risk a little in a highly calculated manner to save savable property. If civilian life safety is not a critical incident factor, and it is reasonably safe for firefighters to conduct offensive interior firefighting, a carefully calculated lower risk offensive strategy is appropriate.
- We will not take any risk at all to attempt to save what is already lost.
 - If fire conditions indicate that the interior of the structure is not survivable, or that interior firefighting would not be reasonably safe, interior firefighting is not an option. The defensive strategy is required.

Ongoing Assessment, Management, and Reassessment of Risk

30 All officers and firefighters shall continually assess the incident's existing and developing critical factors and the risk versus benefit associated with ongoing operations. The IC, all supervisors, and all firefighters MUST:

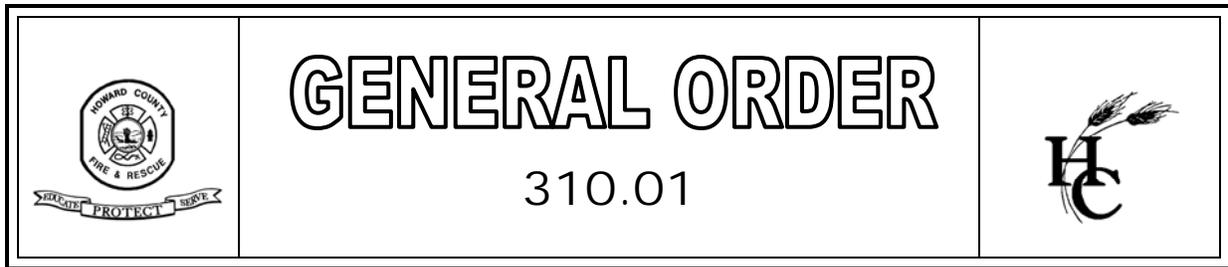
- Ensure that a Risk Assessment of personnel has been completed. If personnel are operating in an IDLH, they shall do so under the protection of a charged hose line.
- Ensure that a charged hose line is available on every floor where operations are taking place and fire spread is possible, and when opening overhead void spaces to check for fire travel and extension.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- Recognize indicators of fire location, travel, development, and behavior. Indicators can include visible fire, smoke color, smoke velocity, smoke density, and heat detected by thermal imager. Be particularly alert for extreme fire behavior.
- Recognize the potential impact of windy conditions on fire behavior and implement appropriate tactics to mitigate the potential hazards of wind-driven fire. Identify the expected flow path for fire development EARLY, based on the structure, any existing openings, and air flow direction and velocity.
- Recognize the difference between “tactical ventilation” and “non-tactical ventilation”, and recognize the potential impact of both on fire development. Ensure companies take substantial efforts to eliminate or reduce unintentional non-tactical ventilation, and effectively apply ventilation and fire control tactics in a well communicated and well coordinated manner.
- Quickly identify and react to safety “Red Flags”, because they can end up injuring or killing us. Officers must always take a pessimistic approach when sizing-up, assuming the worst until determining otherwise. A red flag will not necessarily change the overall incident strategy or incident action plan, but it must be identified and addressed by the IC and the rest of the hazard zone team:
 - Fire in the attic space
 - Fire in a basement
 - Operating above a fire (basements, floor above the fire)
 - Zero visibility
 - Encountering high heat
 - Reports of, “We can’t find the fire”
 - Reports that state “fire under control,” but you can still see active fire conditions from the command post
 - Victims discovered
 - Wind-driven fires
 - Smoke or fire showing from cracks in walls

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

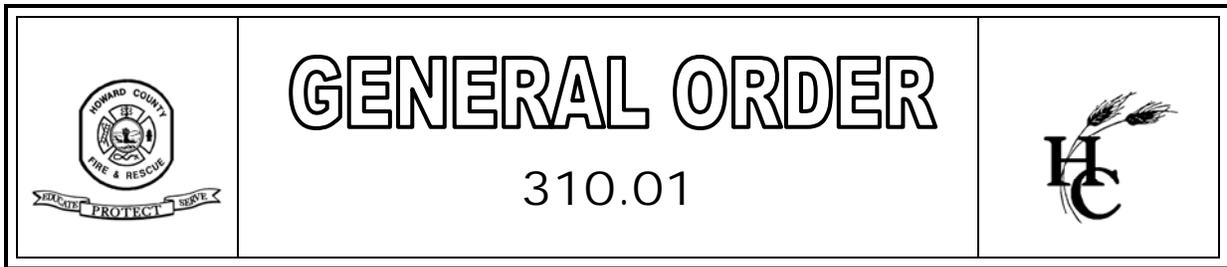


- Reinforcing fire attack position more than once
- 31 Once the overall incident strategy is established, tactical priorities and the Initial Action Plan can be formulated. If the overall incident strategy changes, the IAP will also change and a structured process be used to communicate the change to all operating units. Incident size-up is an ongoing process.

THE INCIDENT ACTION PLAN: ESTABLISHING TACTICAL PRIORITIES

- 32 The IC must ensure that an adequate initial size-up of the incident scene has occurred, that the incident's critical factors have been identified, and that an overall strategy decision has been made and communicated **PRIOR** to formulating an initial IAP or beginning interior firefighting operations. Additionally, it is crucial that both the initial IC and the strategic IC (who will be assuming command in a command vehicle) *continually* reassess these things and *continually* evaluate the risk versus benefit of all tasks to be accomplished on every incident.
- 33 Always establish an action plan that is consistent with the overall incident strategy.
- Offensive and defensive operations shall never be simultaneously undertaken in the same fire area.
 - Offensive operations are conducted inside a hazard zone.
 - Rescue
 - Fire control
 - Expect the “fire under control” benchmark within ten minutes of fire department arrival. If not achieved, revise overall strategy and IAP accordingly.
 - Re-evaluate overall incident strategy every five minutes.
 - The IC must verbally acknowledge each 15 minute notification from emergency dispatchers at Howard County's Public Safety Answering Point (Howard Communications) by re-announcing the incident's strategy over the assigned tactical radio frequency until the incident is placed under

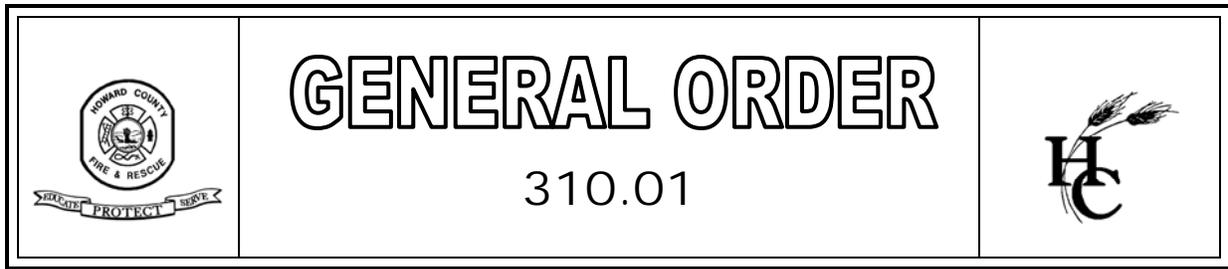
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



control, or until command requests to discontinue or restructure the notifications.

- Property conservation
- Customer stabilization
- Defensive operations are NEVER conducted inside the hazard zone, but are conducted near the hazard zone – in safe locations.
 - Ensure firefighter safety
 - Define the hazard zone (including collapse zones)
 - Establish cut-offs
 - Search exposures
 - Protect exposures (preferably with master streams)
- The announcement of a change to a defensive strategy shall be made as follows:
 - The IC shall request that Howard Communications broadcast the Emergency Tone
 - The IC shall transmit to all hazard zone units *"Shifting to the defensive strategy. All units Exit (or Abandon, as appropriate) the structure. All units report PAR's upon exit."*
 - "Exit" the structure will be defined as an orderly withdrawal where interior lines and equipment will be withdrawn and repositioned when changing to a defensive strategy.
 - "Abandon" the structure will be defined as an emergency retreat where all hose lines and heavy equipment will be left in place and all operational personnel in the hazard zone will exit the structure as quickly and as safely as possible.
 - Howard Communications shall transmit the Emergency Tone again and repeat of the IC's statement verbatim.
 - A PAR shall be obtained for all units exiting the hazard zone after any switch from an offensive to a defensive strategy. Command's greatest priority once a strategic shift has been initiated is the safe exit of all units located in the hazard zone. Level One staged units and other units working outside the hazard zone shall maintain radio silence until all PAR's have been tallied (unless they have emergency or high priority traffic). Company officers shall account for their crews and advise their division or group officer or Command as to the status of

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



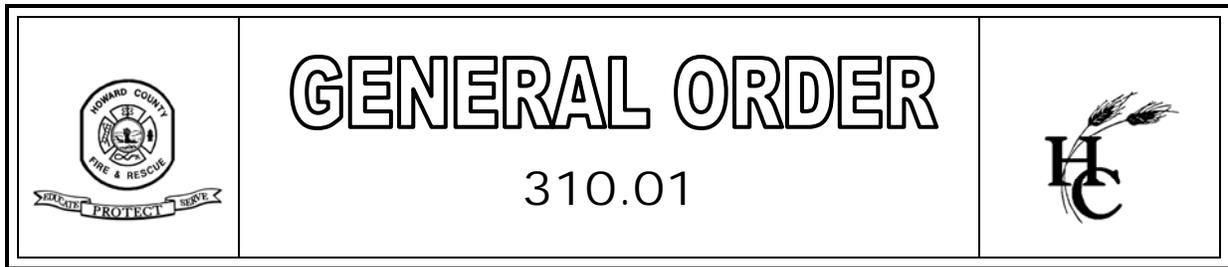
their crew upon exiting. Division and group officers shall notify Command of the status of the individual crews assigned to them upon their exit.

34 Operational considerations for structures include:

- Hazard Verification
 - Investigate to verify the exact location, nature, and extent of the hazard, including the specific location, fire floor, and the extent of fire extension.
- Occupant Control
 - Protect, remove, and provide care to endangered customers
 - Consider most effective method (evacuation or protection in place)
 - Primary search to obtain **“Primary all clear”** benchmark
 - Secondary search to obtain **“Secondary all clear”** benchmark
 - Provide short-term customer service to affected parties once hazard is mitigated
- Fire Control
 - Initial actions must include confining and putting water on the fire as early as possible by a fast, strong, well-placed attack in support of fire control and search operations.
 - **“Fire under control”** benchmark
 - **“Fire out”** benchmark
 - All operational personnel in the hazard zone shall work under the protection of a charged hose line
 - Take active measures to control unintentional non-tactical ventilation
 - Take early actions to establish uninterrupted water supply
 - Control utilities and building systems (gas, electric, HVAC ventilation systems)
 - Once the fire is extinguished, objective is to salvage, ventilate and overhaul so that incident conditions have ceased causing damage

35 Operational personnel assigned to areas where Immediate Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) conditions may be or rapidly become present will be in appropriate protective equipment at all times. This equipment shall include full PPE and donned SCBA. Tactical and task level supervisors are responsible for the air management for their assigned crew or crews. Air supply shall be sufficient to exit the IDLH prior to the low air alarm sounding.

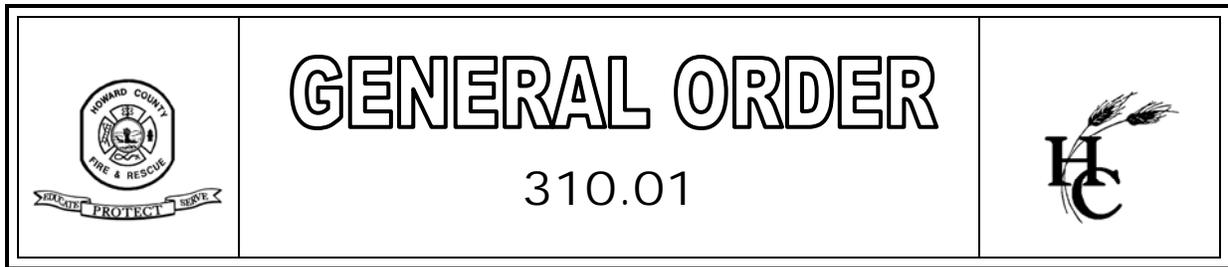
DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



ESTABLISHING COMMAND

- 36 The final things accomplished by the Initial Radio Report are the establishment of command and requesting further resources. The initial IC should provide a name for the command, communicate the mode of the command, identify the location of the accountability resource, and request further resources when appropriate.
- 37 There are three Modes of Command that can be assumed: Investigation, Tactical Command, or Strategic Command.
- **Investigation:** No hazard zone identified, IC is mobile and investigating.
 - **Tactical Command:** IC is a company officer that is mobile near the hazard zone and monitoring a portable radio. The officer is not expected to have a Command Aid or manage a tactical worksheet. An exterior command position is being maintained and the IC is NOT committed in an IDLH or potentially rapidly evolving atmosphere. A transition to a Strategic Command is anticipated within five to seven minutes.
 - **Strategic Command:** IC is a Chief or command level officer, and is stationary inside of vehicle designated as a Command Post. Within the Command Post it is expected that the IC and their Command Aid are actively managing a tactical worksheet, recording position and function of all assigned resources, assuring the IAP aligns with the critical incident factors, and monitoring radio transmissions closely in a noise and distraction-free environment preferably using a headset. A senior officer may be present advising and verifying that enough resources are assigned to the incident, that the overall incident strategy and IAP are current and in-line with forecasted incident conditions, confirming the incident organization chart matches the size and complexity of the incident, and managing the Command Post.
- 38 Once the Initial Radio Report is transmitted by the IC, the IC shall conduct or ensure a 360 degree assessment of the structure is that utilizes a thermal imager is quickly completed.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



Once that information is available, the IC shall transmit an **Initial Radio Report Follow-Up** report that includes:

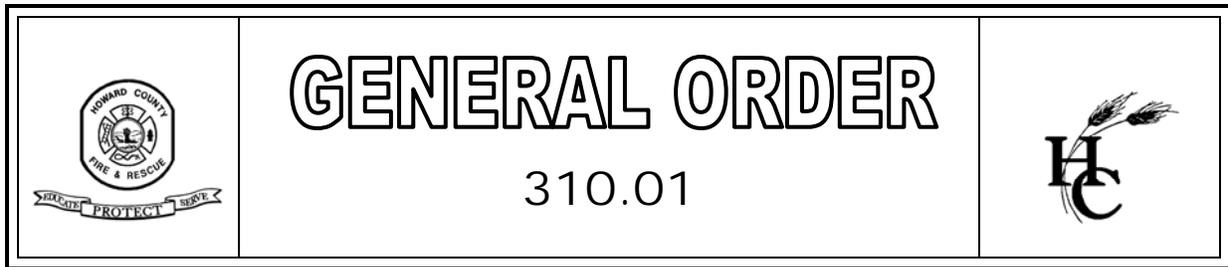
- Results of the 360 assessment
 - Number of stories in the rear
 - Basement type
 - Basement condition
 - Changes to problem identification
 - Changes to IAP
- Confirmation of the overall incident strategy
- Confirmation of the location of PAT tag accountability collection

TRANSITION OF COMMAND TO A STRATEGIC COMMAND POST

39 A Command Transition shall occur upon arrival of the first Chief or command officer, who will respond directly to the scene. If an active hazard zone still exists, or if there are still tactical benchmarks to coordinate, a command transition in accordance with Incident Command System General Order # 300.07 shall occur establishing the Chief or command officer as the Strategic IC. The Chief or command officer's Command Transition Report shall include the following:

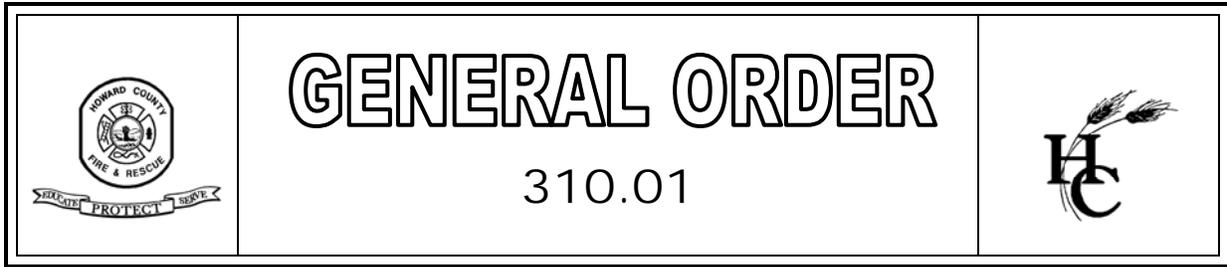
- Perform size-up of incident's critical factors
 - Verify overall incident strategy is appropriate
 - Verify that current operating positions match the current incident conditions.
- Transmit that your unit is on-scene
 - "Battalion 1 on-scene"
- Contact the initial IC and transmit that you'll be transferring command:
 - "Taking it from out here".
- Confirm all hazard zone operating positions and their objectives with the initial IC, communicating face to face if possible.
- Advise Howard Communications that command is transferring
- Re-announce the current overall incident strategy

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- Make a resource determination and request
- 40 The IC should actively request and receive ongoing **Unit Status Reports** from the units (or their division or group supervisors) that have been assigned tasks in the hazard zone. When reporting status, units should report the conditions they have, the actions they have taken, and their needs for additional resources or actions of others, and end the report with their PAR status.
- 41 ICs should assign division and group supervisors as needed to maintain an effective span of control.
- Division and group supervisors should remain exterior to the structure.
 - Their ability to clearly and effectively communicate is imperative. Therefore, they should not be in a location that requires them to wear breathing apparatus.
 - Division and group supervisors should be given responsibility for a specific geographic area if at all possible.
 - When possible, division and group supervisors should be positioned at a point of entry to the structure. Once assigned there, all units that enter the structure by way of a point where there is a division supervisor assigned shall be assigned to a division supervisor. In turn, that division supervisor shall then be responsible to manage the accountability, air management, and work-rest cycles for all units assigned, including effective rotation of their crews and the On-Deck resources required to do so.
 - The division or group supervisor's management of assigned unit's air supply in no way diminishes the individual member's responsibility to manage their own air supply, or the company officer's responsibility for managing his/her crew's air supply.
 - The rule of thumb for managing the work-rest cycle of a Hazard Zone unit is to contact that unit about two minutes before they have reached their estimated air safety margin and remind them they are getting close to their work cycle ending, and they will need to exit the Hazard Zone soon.
 - Crews that are rotated out of a hazard zone can be either Recycled or re-assigned to an established Rehabilitation area, at the discretion of their division supervisor or Command. Company officers and division and group officers are responsible to monitor the welfare of their personnel at all times. Companies exiting the Hazard Zone shall perform a face-

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



to-face with the division or group officer that shall include a report of the physical condition of their crew.

- **Recycled** implies that the crew does not need time for rehabilitation and/or medical monitoring. Usually these recycle activities are limited to changing air cylinders and hydration of personnel. If the company is able to recycle, they will retain their assignment to the division or group. During Level 3 Accountability, the division or group supervisor shall retain the unit's PAT tags on their accountability board and note the company is recycling.
- If the company is sent to an established Rehabilitation Division, they will be assigned to that division until they are released and ready to return to incident operations. *"Division Charlie to Command, I'm sending E-22 to Rehab and I need another engine company to replace them"*.

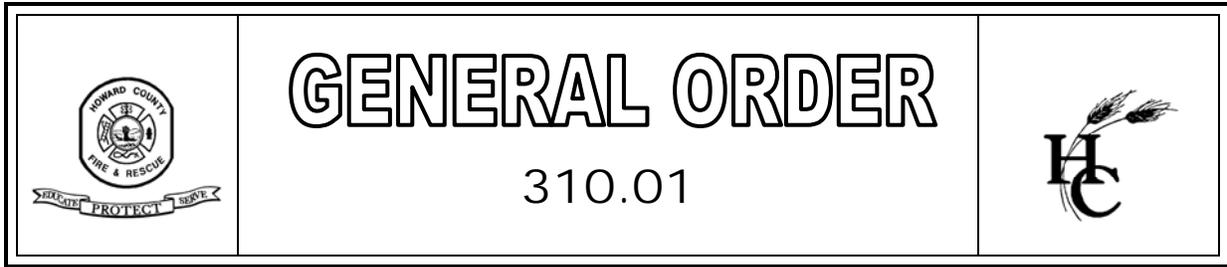
RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT MODEL FOR ARRIVING COMPANIES

42 Unless directed otherwise by Incident Command, this order assigns specific tasks to companies based upon their order of arrival. Companies are expected to complete the listed responsibilities based upon their position in the arrival sequence, but should remain alert to being directed to different tasks and responsibilities by Incident Command, once it is established. Both the initial and subsequent incident commanders have full authority to direct resources to the priorities which they identify upon size-up and throughout incident progression.

Companies responding from an "out of position" location shall notify the highest ranking responding officer (e.g. a responding BC) or the Incident Commander if command has been established.

The initial arriving company officer is permitted flexibility to successfully stabilize the incident. When the initial arriving company officer is in command and changes assigned company responsibilities from those outlined in this order, specific objectives must be assigned to arriving units, and each must be advised and acknowledged through radio communications or face-to-face interaction between supervisors.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

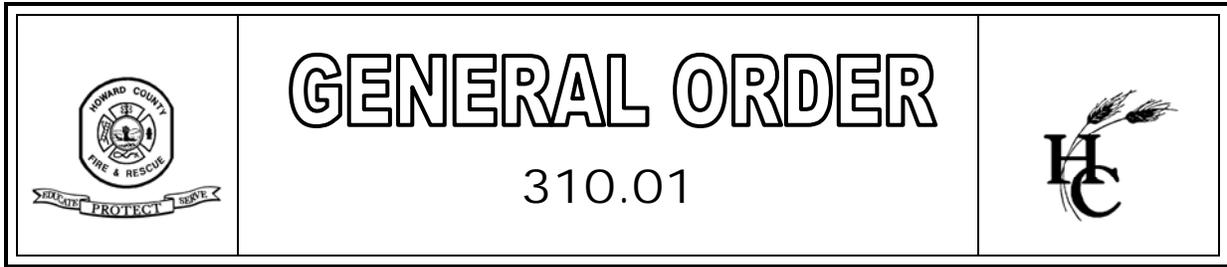


The process of control and accountability of each unit member is of extreme importance. This is a function of not only the Incident Commander, but is a responsibility of all officers, operational personnel, and group or division supervisors.

First Arriving Engine Company:

- Communicate that you are the 1st arriving engine.
- Make provisions for water supply by laying supply line and communicating the address of the layout, or split lay, etc. or securing your own water supply (30' maximum, 4" or larger "soft-sleeve" or "short-shot" supply line for securing your own water supply)
- Take a position to best accomplish incident objectives. Normally, this will be on side Alpha (street side front).
- Transmit Initial Radio Report (On scene report: Size of structure, Stories, Occupancy Type, Conditions Observed, Tactical Objective, Strategic Mode, Accountability Location, Establish and Name Command) if not already established.
- Assure the 360 degree survey of the structure is complete or assigned.
- Initiate fire control from a position that best protects occupants.
- If there is a possibility/confirmation that the fire is in the basement as you may see completing the 360, DO NOT advance down the interior stairs. If basement access can be obtained from the exterior, relocate the initial attack line to the basement for fire control and communicate the updated attack location over the radio. Protect the first floor if possible by closing the basement stair door and relocate to a position that is not in the structure on a floor above a working fire, or in line with likely heat and smoke ventilation pathways. Communicate your findings over the radio so that Command can assign companies accordingly.
- Position apparatus to assure access for other responding apparatus as much as possible.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

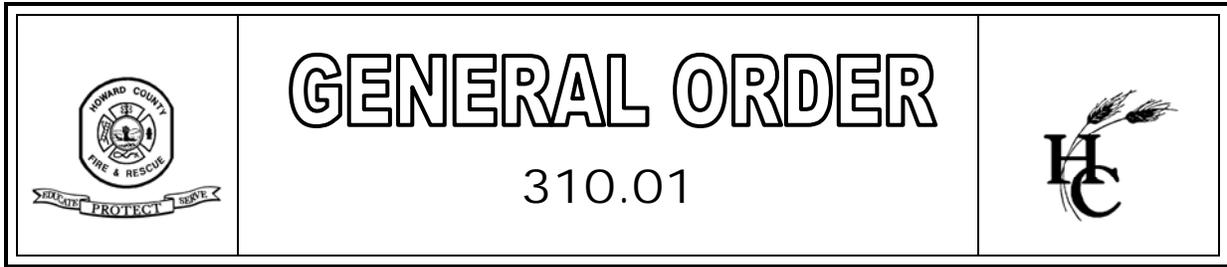


Second Arriving Engine Company

- Communicate that you are the 2nd arriving engine.
- Unless otherwise advised, initial responsibility is to ensure the water supply for the first arriving engine company.
- In instances where the first arriving engine has secured their own water supply, the second arriving engine shall be placed in a position to stand-by/pump the initial hydrant to assure continuous water supply to the first arriving engine.
- If command has been passed from the first arriving unit, the Company Officer shall establish command and assume the role of Incident Commander until relieved by a command officer who has arrived on the scene. A transition of information and transfer of command should take place. This may be face to face or over the radio depending on type and complexity of information to be exchanged.
- Ensure an IRIC is in place; if not, provide the Initial RIC function.
- Ensure that the initial attack hose line from the 1st arriving engine has been advanced to the fire area and is capable of confining, controlling, and extinguishing the fire. This includes, but is not limited to, removing hose kinks, feeding more attack hose line, or making up staffing for the 1st arriving engine crew. Advance an attack hose line to back up the first arriving engine company.
- If the structure is two stories or more, advance an attack hose line via the interior stairs to confine, control, and/or extinguish vertical fire extension on the floor or area above the fire, assure the first attack line has control of the fire your company will be working above before advancing. If the fire is on the top floor, this hose line should be stretched to the attic/cockloft area of the structure.
- Position apparatus to assure access for other units as much as possible.

Third Arriving Engine Company

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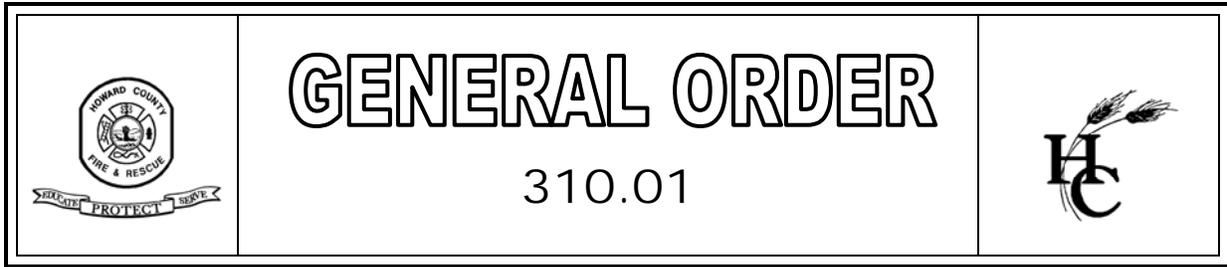


- Communicate that you are the 3rd arriving engine.
- Unless otherwise advised, make provisions for a secondary water supply by laying a supply line and transmitting the address of the layout (or split lay, etc.), or secure your own water supply (implies you have your own hydrant with 30' maximum of 4" or larger short-shot supply line hooked directly to the hydrant).
- Company shall stretch an attack hose line from the apparatus to the opposite side of the first engine, usually side Charlie. If not already accomplished, the officer shall transmit an updated status report that shall include:
 - Number of floors on side Charlie.
 - Number of levels below grade, access and conditions observed.
 - Any rescue problems.
 - Any needs or other information that might need tactical consideration.
- The attack hose line from the 3rd arriving engine shall be deployed and coordinated with the Incident Commander to the area or floor that is the most probable point of fire extension. This can be accomplished by using portable ladders if needed to keep the stairwell from being congested.
- If the basement is on fire or smoke is present in the basement, coordinate with first arriving companies and Incident Command before attacking the fire. Upon confirmation that companies are in a safe position, initiate fire confinement and attack control from a position that best protects occupants by proper placement of hose lines.
- Position apparatus to assure access for other units as much as possible.

Fourth Arriving Engine Company

- Communicate that you are the 4th arriving engine.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- Unless otherwise advised, augment the Initial RIC crew and establish a Rapid Intervention Crew and assemble the necessary tools and equipment.
- Position close to the scene, but assure access for other units if possible.

Fifth Arriving Engine Company

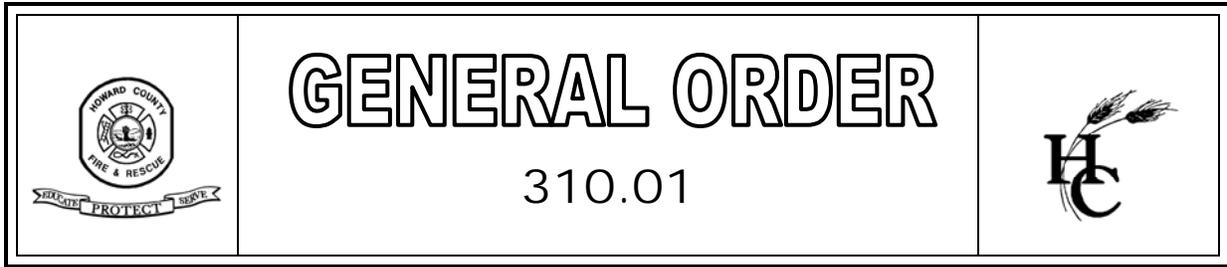
(Unit usually part of the supplemental Working Fire Assignment dispatch)

- Communicate that you are the 5th arriving engine.
- Unless otherwise advised,
- Ensure the water supply for the 3rd arriving engine company.
- In instances where the 3rd arriving engine has secured their own water supply, take a position to provide additional water supply if needed.
- If needed, assist the 3rd arriving engine in the placement and advancement of their attack line.
- Any attack hose lines from the 5th arriving engine shall be deployed and coordinated with the IC to the area, floor or exposure structure that is the most probable point of fire extension.
- Position close to the scene, but assure access for other units if possible.

First Arriving Special Service

- Communicate that you are 1st arriving Special Service.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

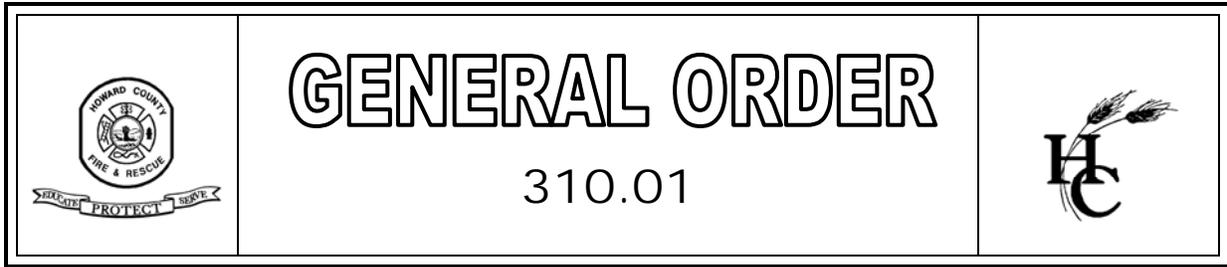


- On scene report if 1st arriving: Size of structure, Stories, Occupancy Type, Conditions Observed, Tactical Objective, Strategic Mode, Accountability Location, Establish and Name Command if not already established.
- Unless otherwise advised, Apparatus will take a position on the same side as the 1st arriving Engine Company, normally Side Alpha considering the following:
 - Rescue
 - Tactical Ventilation (**tactical ventilation shall only take place if IC requested.**)
 - Exposures / Defensive Operations
 - Confinement / Extinguishment
 - If you are non-aerial, assure access for aerial apparatus and other units as much as possible.
- Work in minimum two-person teams, at least one member of each team must have a radio.
- The company's primary responsibility is Search and Rescue accomplished by forcible entry, ladders, well and coordinated ventilation and fire confinement/extinguishment.
- Secondary responsibilities are salvage and overhaul.

Second Arriving Special Service

- Communicate that you are 2nd arriving Special Service.
- Unless otherwise advised, If you are the 1st arriving aerial, apparatus is to position on the same side as the 1st arriving engine.
- If you are the 2nd arriving aerial, position on the opposite side of 1st arriving aerial, usually side Charlie. The crew is to report to the opposite side of the first arriving special service.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- Work in minimum two-person teams, at least one member of each team must have a radio.
- The company's primary responsibility is search and rescue accomplished by forcible entry, ladders well coordinated ventilation, fire confinement/extinguishment and ground ladder deployment to support operations and allow for egress to side Charlie.
- Secondary responsibilities are to verify the utilities are secure, salvage and overhaul.
- Position close to the scene, but assure access for other units if possible.

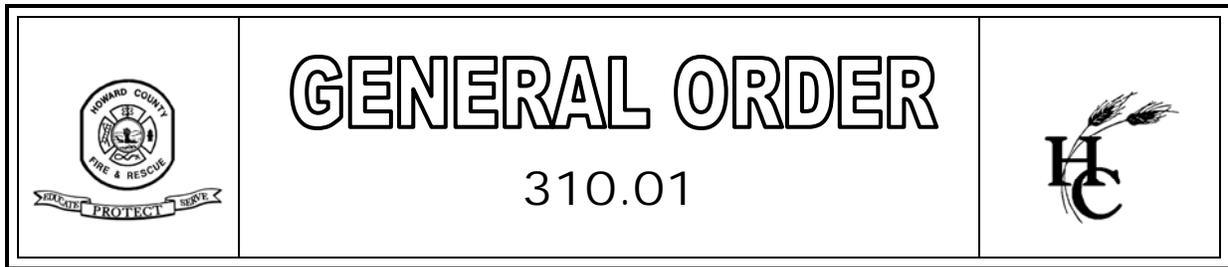
Third Arriving Special Service

- Communicate that you are 3rd arriving Special.
- Unless otherwise advised, If you are the 1st arriving Aerial, apparatus is to position on the same side as the 1st arriving engine.
- If you are the 2nd arriving Aerial, position on the opposite side of 1st arriving Aerial, usually side Charlie.
- The primary responsibility is to establish or support the Rapid Intervention Crew and assemble the necessary tools and equipment. This may include the Initial RIC and/or an assigned RIC engine, in accordance with the RIC General Order.
- Apparatus will be located close to the scene, yet position apparatus to assure access for other responding units as much as possible.

First Arriving EMS Transport Unit

- Unless otherwise advised, position close to the scene, allow for rapid transport to a hospital, but assure access for other units if possible.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES



- Crew will report in full gear and assume the Initial Rapid Intervention Crew (Initial RIC), formerly “two out”.
- If operational personnel are **not** authorized as Firefighters:
 - Report status as “EMS Only” on the initial response and upon arrival at the incident.
 - Upon arrival, report to Incident Command for assignment.
- If not required for Initial RIC or RIC, crew should be prepared to provide EMS assistance for victims or fire personnel.

Second Arriving EMS Transport Unit

- Unless otherwise advised, position close to the scene, allow for rapid transport to a hospital, but assure access for other units if possible.
- Work with 1st arriving EMS unit to carry out EMS responsibilities.
- If not required for patient care, crew should assume the function of Medical Unit Leader and set up for responder rehabilitation.

First Arriving Chief or Command Officer

- The command officer shall transmit an Initial Radio Report if not already completed.
- The command officer must exchange information and may assume command. This exchange of information may be face to face or over the radio depending on type and complexity of information to be exchanged. Command shall be transferred by transmitting a Command Transition Report. The command post will normally be located at the command officer’s vehicle, in what becomes the Strategic Command Post.

DEPARTMENT OF FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

	<h2>GENERAL ORDER</h2> <h3>310.01</h3>	
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Additional arriving units

- Report to incident scene, Level 1 stage, or report to Level 2 staging as assigned by Incident Command.

REFERENCES

General Order 300.02 Accountability
General Order 300.04 Mayday
General Order 300.07 Incident Command System
General Order 300.11 Rapid Intervention Crew
General Order 410.01 Communications
ESB Threat Plan: Limited Water Supply

FORMS/ATTACHMENTS

None

Approved:



John S. Butler
Deputy Fire Chief